ing therefore a less .specialised condition of the limbs. It is aix interesting fact that the aiujulation of the limbs is to some extent obliterated iu very bulky crea turns, and almost, entirely so in the elephants (see p. 217), which wcm to need strong and straight pillars for the due support of their huge bodies.

The alertness and general intellectual superiority of mammals to all animals lying below them in the series (with the exception, of the birds, which are in their way almost on a level with the Mammalia) are seen by their active, and eonthnious movements.

The lengthy periods of absolute motionlcHsneHM, KO familiar to everybody in such a creature as the Crocodil**, art* unknown amooj^ the more typical Mammalia, excerpt indeed during slerp. This mental condition is clearly shown by the proportionate develop-ment of the external partn of all the organs of the, higher .sense**.

The Mammalia as a rule have well-developed, often extremely large, flaps of skin surrounding the entrance to the orjjjuu of hearing, often called " ears/* but better termed "pinnae," Thoae are provided with special muHelen, anil can IKS often moved and in many directions. The nose, i« always^ or nearly always, very conspicuous by its naked character; by the large, nut face, often moist, which mirrounds tho noKtriln ; and again by the. niUHcl<'«, which enable this tracts of the integument to 1m moved ut will.

The eyes, perhaps, are lesn marked in their priuioitiiuaxuut over the eyes of lower Vertebrates than art* the earn and nom*;, but they are provided as u rule with uppi^r and lower t>y«*litls, a« wi»ll UH by a nictitating membrane a« *In* lower Vertebrat;eH. *Tim* uppart^tit predominance of the seufuu* of Hmeil itntl hiuiriit^ <>vor that of siglit appears to be marked in this Mammalia* and may account for their divernity of voice a» well a» of odour, iincl ft>r the general sani6xi<30B of coloration which diHting-wislteH thin g;r«*t!p from, the brilliantly-coloured bird« and reptiltw. *Tim* li**iitt, ttw»» which bears these or^wis of special »*m8t% is mon*. obviouHly marked otifc from the neck and body than in th<s ease with the duller creattires occupying the lower bruncluw of the Vertebrate stem.

Th© Hair.—The Mammalia are absolutely ilistiiigtiwlwwl frtwn

all other Vertebrates (or, **for the mutter of** that, InverUibruiwH)
by the pOBSession of hair. To define **a nmmYual as u Vortebrattt**
with hair **would** be an **entirely excluniva deftnition** ; **even in the**
smooth Whales a few* **huixw «fc** least are present^
which may l*e